

# DID VIRGINIA DARE BECOME AN INDIAN BRIDE?

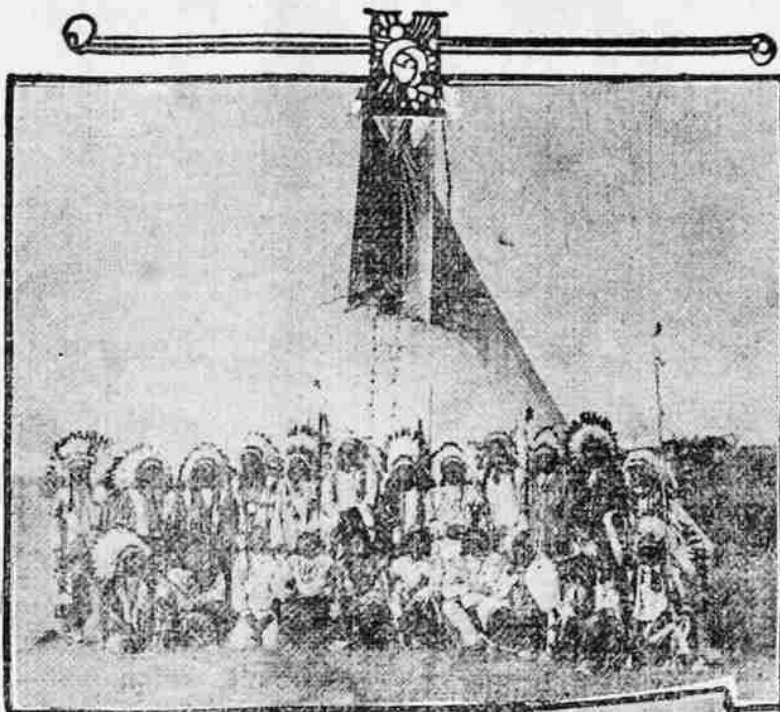
Caucasian Features of Hatteras Indians Brings Belief First White Child Born in American Colonies Was Adopted by Red Men After Destruction of Roanoke

In the morning. During the night a great fire was noticed upon the coast.

"They are signalling to us," said White. "Let us go up the coast and see." The boat was put in as near shore as possible and the sailors waited for the morning off the shore where they had seen the blaze. When daylight broke they impatiently made their way up the hill, wondering why the shore did not come to the shore to receive them. At the top of the hill they found the fire still smouldering. There were no traces of white men having been around, but moccasins prints in the ground and other camp signs told plainly that Indians had been there. White then ordered the ship to proceed back to Roanoke. The place was thoroughly examined for several miles around.

## CROATOAN POUND ON A TREE

On a tree they found the letters CROATOAN. That was a sign the colonists were to make in case they had to leave the spot. If they were in distress when they left they were to carve a cross on the tree. The word was carved across the tree



## TYPES of Indians, showing Caucasian characteristics of some of them.



Whence came the grey-eyed Indians with their straight Caucasian nose and other Anglo-Saxon features?

Students of the Indian have noted time and again the wide difference of appearance of Indians from different sections of the country. The Siwash is as much different from the Mohawk as the white man differs from the Japanese. One would not believe they are of the same race. The powerful Indians of the plains are entirely different from the Indians of the Pacific Northwest. The Patagonian Indian is a giant in size, while some tribes of Yucatan are dwarfed.

But despite all their differences all are brown-skinned with the high cheek bones and the dark eyes of the tribes around them. In the middle of the seventeenth century these Indians were encountered for the first time. No particular note seems to have been taken of them until the beginning of the nineteenth century when students of the human kind were wont to ask whence came the gray eyes of the Hatteras Indians.

Today the traveler through America is struck with the wide difference of the Indians of different tribes but as forcefully or more so than the students of 150 years ago. Photographs of some Mohawk Indians and others are shown on this page. The Mohawk is noticeable for his lack of the typical Indian characteristics. The infusion of white blood is the only way it can be accounted for, says one distinguished American anthropologist. Indians examined, however, declare their blood is free from the tincture of the Caucasian race.

Of course these Indians do not keep family records very perfectly, and if they did 200 or 300 years ago is a long time and some one of the Indians forgot. So it is believed that these Indians mixed with the blood of whites in the colonial times.

The story of Virginia Dare seems to bear out this assumption. Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents to be born in what later became the United States, or in fact in the whole of America, was born in Roanoke, one of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonial projects. Raleigh, for his gallantry, had won the favor of Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen of England. She gave him Virginia, an indefinite area extending along the coast of America between the Frigid and Torrid zones.

In this Virginia, Sir Walter Raleigh decided to found a colony. His chief lieutenant, John White, was sent out to manage the colonial possession. A band of settlers, determined to win wealth in the land beyond the seas, men of wonderful ambition, made up White's expedition. In this party was the son-in-law of White and his beautiful wife. They were determined to win their way in the new land and in fact were following out Greeley's advice, "Go West and Grow Up With the Country." The first white child

to be born in the new vast area was their daughter, Virginia.

## CHILD CHRISTENED BY COLONIAL CLERGYMAN.

A colonial clergyman christened the little girl and she was the universal favorite of the colony and was in a fair way to be spoiled, which was her natural right, being the only baby in the New World. From Roanoke to England is a long way even today. There was a journey of remarkable duration. White set sail for England in 1587 after bidding his daughter and son-in-law and his granddaughter goodbye. When he reached England he found the English seamen preparing to fight the Spanish Armada. He had intended to return to his colony at once, but the appearance of the Armada put a crimp in his intentions. He was ordered to join the English fleet and prepare for the coming of the first great fleet of modern times. The fleet bore down on England, sailing in the shape of a half moon. Prior to that time England had been an unimportant power, whose greatest claim to greatness was her wars with France.

Spain was the greatest naval power in the world. She was the owner of most of America. Her commerce was unrivaled and her fleets were the fastest that sailed. Naturally the crown demanded every ship to come to the rescue. White's vessel was cleared for action to await the threatened arrival of the Spanish. After much expectation the hostile ships arrived. Borne forward by a south wind they made a beautiful sight coming toward the coast of England. Who could stand against them?

The fight which followed was a memorable one. It was one of the decisive battles of the world, for when it was over the Spanish Armada was no more. England was mistress of the seas and her right to rule was unquestioned for centuries.

In the meantime the little girl in Roanoke was faring badly. No one knows exactly what they did, but naturally they looked often toward the sea to learn if possible a ship would come back their way. There were not enough men in the colony to build an ocean-going ship if they had known enough about ship building to do so. There was nothing for them to do but to hope and pray. Life in the colony was lonely. Doubtless there were many town quarrels. People blamed each other for bringing them to the land. At last White was commissioned by Raleigh to go back to Virginia with supplies for the colony. The ship he traveled on was to call in the West Indies for molasses and rum, but the first stop was to be at Roanoke. It was in 1591 that White reached the place. Virginia, now a girl 4 years old, was not there to meet her grandfather. White's daughter was not there. No one was to be found to tell the story. The colony had been moved away for so long that even traces of habitations were gone. Weeds and brush grew where the cabins of the colonists had stood. Night was coming on, and after a hasty survey White returned to the ship, intending to make a more extended search

to indicate the direction the colony had taken. If the lettering was from north to south that meant the colonists had gone south. That was the direction they had taken. There was no cross, indicating the colony had left without being forced to go.

White searched along the coast until he finally had to admit there was no chance to find the lost colonists. Their furniture was buried near the town site. It seems that the colony started out to search for some means to get back to Europe. They buried their furniture, but the Indians dug it up and broke it to pieces, not knowing what the strange devices of the white man were for.

In 1597 the first permanent English settlement was made at Jamestown, Va. The English there made several searches for the lost colony, but could not find it and could not get any authentic reports from the Indians in regard to the colony. It was a long time from the settlement at Jamestown until the English spread over into North Carolina, where the Roanoke colony had been established. There they met the Hatteras Indians. These Indians told of having adopted some of the children of the Roanoke colony. They told how another tribe of Indians had murdered all the men and kept the children, selling them to the Hatteras Indians.

Among these children, of course, was Virginia Dare. They described a girl among the captured children and said she grew to be a beautiful lady. She learned the Indian tongue and forgot she ever knew English. She adopted the Indian style of dress and hardly knew what was meant by the term Englishmen. She knew there were white folks across the water and she was descended from them. She did not love them. She was so young when she was captured she learned to think as an Indian and to love the wild, savage life of the land of her birth.

When the white people encroached on the Indian domains she once met a group of white men who came to the Indian village. That was after she was married to the chief of the tribe. It was after she had children and was after the settlement at Jamestown. These white men entered the village of the Indians and began to make themselves very much at home. There they took possession of the Indian food stores and started to load them on their horses.

The men were all gone from the village on a hunt and the place was defenseless. It was the white girl who called the Indians to arms and fought with them. She was mortally wounded in the battle, but the English were repulsed and driven away by the thoroughly aroused Indian women. As the white woman died she was surrounded by the Indian chiefs and the leading women princesses of the tribe, who had been called to her bedside to pray to the great spirit for her recovery.

She called her children to her side and made them promise to fight the white men as long as they lived.

Who was this strange white woman, leader of the Indians? Isn't it likely she was Virginia Dare? The Indians, of course, did not know the name of the white girl they captured. All they knew was she readily became an Indian, although she retained the heroic characteristics of her English forebears.

Four Sisters Wed at Once.

There was a happy ending to a brave struggle with adversity at St. Barnabas Church, Roman Road, Old Ford, when four sisters were married, and the home of their struggle

walked up the aisle where the four bridegrooms awaited them.

At their old home in Norman Road the happy couples assembled in the garden after the ceremony to pose for the photographer. Everybody was happy. The sun shone, and there was not a cloud. These four happy brides and their youngest sister had "kept house" since their father died, in the very place from which four of them were happily married. Elizabeth, who had "been father's right hand ever since she was old enough," did the same service for her sisters when he died. By her care and good management she made the earnings

the death of his father a full interest in the abject poverty of his family.

Up to this point Juarez was not different from most Mexican Indians who have been acquiring poverty from the Mexican Government and handing it down to their descendants for 400 years. However, Juarez when a boy was educated by a charitable priest. To the great chagrin of a great many Spaniards who, like most white men, believe that education will only "take" when a white man is inculcated with it, Juarez became a speaker and politician and at the age of 26 he sat in his State Legislature.

From that time Juarez led a busy life, participating actively in some revolutions and viewing others from a safe place on the side lines. Making Presidents and afterward reducing them to dust was the great Mexican occupation before 1870 and Juarez took a prominent part in the job. He helped boot Santa Anna into obscurity in 1855 and became Minister of Justice, which was a sinecure and an easy job, since justice has never been introduced into Mexico.

Juarez held onto this job and others while Presidents came and went feverishly, and in 1858 he decided to become President himself. After three years of fighting he was inaugurated, most of his enemies having become extremely deceased meanwhile.

However, Juarez had no luck. The supply of enemies within Mexico being exhausted, England, Spain and France were imported to take their place. These countries came down on Juarez for the payment of the national debts and in 1862 he arrived at the Rio Grande slightly ahead of the opposition.

Mexico now became an empire with Maximilian upon the throne. But Juarez went placidly ahead, running Northern Mexico and now then decaying a French company into the cactus and musing it up until it was of no further use. When the Civil War ended the United States growled once at France and the French troops went home. Shortly afterward Juarez eradicated Maximilian and became President again.

Like most Mexican Presidents, Juarez was much more popular while a struggling patriot than he was when he ran the country and tried to keep it in order. Other struggling patriots arose and he spent most of his time fighting them. In 1872 he died of apoplexy while still in office, thereby establishing a record which has not yet been equaled in Mexico. He was the only Mexican President to remain in office until he died without assistance.

Juarez might not have assayed very highly as a patriot in this country, but he was about the best Mexico has had to offer. It is evident that Mexico has elected too many white men to office.

"Won't you give me your new baby brother?" asked a visitor of small Sadie.

"No, indeed," was the reply. "But I'll get a paper and cut you a pattern of him."

of the other girls, all of whom had found employment with some large firms of wholesale clothing manufacturers in the district, tide them over the bad times.

Sweethearts came along, and later on it was determined not to break up the old home by leaving one at a time. Meetings were held in the little parlor, and it was decided to have one wedding day, and only one pang at the breaking up of the family which had lived and worked together so loyally and so affectionately.

Florence Effingham is, it was stated, to keep on the old home, keeping her youngest sister, Annie, with her. Another sister is to live only a few doors away, and the remaining two in an adjacent street. Thus frequent visits to what the girls will for a long time regard as "home" will still be possible.

Two of the happy couples will spend their honeymoon at Brighton, a third couple visit Southend, and the fourth go to Hastings.

Story of Juarez.

Juarez was a Mexican Indian who was born in 1806 and received on